

ITALY'S COURSE IS GERMANY'S GREATEST WORRY JUST NOW
Austria May Attack Italy—Occupation of Mytilene by Allies Is ExpectedBRITONS ARE AWAITING
FURTHER AIR ATTACKSOne Had Occurred Up to
Noon—Results of Late Ones.In Both War Fronts a Lull Is
in Effect.

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, April 17.—The allies on one side and Germany on the other are to-day taking inventories of the injuries inflicted by the last serial operations, and with the usual contradictory results. The attackers claim that their assaults from the air have resulted in destruction of military transport and equipment, while the defenders report that the only tangible effects of these operations have been casualties to civilians and slight damage to property.

The people of England, under the influence of their recent experiences, are to-day looking for a repetition of an aerial attack from German Zeppelins or tanks. Up to noon, no such fresh occurrence has been reported.

Weather conditions seem to be the chief cause of the present lull in the operations in the Carpathian mountains. A correspondent of the Associated Press with the Austrian forces, reviewing the situation, declares that the Russian offensive was checked after descending on the plains on the Hungarian side of Lupkow pass, and continuing on the Austrian wedge, which had been driven into the Russian lines at Uzok pass. The claim is made that the Russians suffered fearful losses in making their supreme effort to gain the Hungarian plains, the casualties being particularly heavy among the noble-born officers of crack regiments. In any event, it is the opinion of British observers that, whatever else may be retarding the Russians, flooded streams and impassable roads in the Carpathians are ample reason for the present delay.

(Continued on Page 4)

TALKING BIG TO
RAISE COURAGEAustrians See Failure for Russia
in Carpathians.2,000,000 Men Fighting—Gær's
Loss 500,000 is Claim.

(By Times Special Cable.)

Berlin, April 17.—The war correspondents at the Austrian headquarters have taken advantage of the pause in the battle in the Carpathians to make a report of the results of the Russian efforts to break through the mountain barrier, which had progressed as a continuous gigantic battle since the fall of Przemysl.

The Russians, who have hurled masses of troops first against one and then another part of the mountain wedge in advance of their own line, slightly in the depression south of Dulov pass, where they had a considerable foothold, have been beaten back to the mountains, and the mountain barrier.

This success impelled the Austrians to straighten out the line of their front in the upland and Uzok pass, where it had pushed forward well into Galicia toward Przemysl. The rest of the Austro-Hungarian line has not been held under the furious Russian attacks, but has been advanced materially eastward by the Russians.

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Eugenio Leonardi, correspondent in the Carpathians, says that the Russian losses in killed, wounded, sick and deserters in the attempt to force a way through the mountain barrier are prodigious. Bodies lie in heaps before the allied lines.

General Korniloff says that he believes the chief effects of this struggle, like the winter battle in the Champagne district, will be highly important, and that the Russian forces are greatly exhausted, and expresses the opinion that their offensive power probably is now at an end.

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger describes the Carpathian operations as the most difficult in history, and says that fully two million men altogether have been engaged in this conflict. The battle, he continues, has been fought in the most difficult terrain, and many of the Russian guard forces having recently been assigned to the mountain wedge, have been killed in an engagement near Kosno alone. Lieutenant General Michael Kalmarzyk were among the severely wounded Russian officers. The correspondent says that the Emperor of Russia is understood to command a division on this front.

"Should Italy intervene," says the correspondent, "she would be the ally of Germany, to-day directed against England, with the turned again, Italy, with the greatest bitterness of which revenge is capable."

(Continued on Page 4)

ITALY EXPECTS EARLY
ATTACK FROM AUSTRIA

(By Times Special Cable.)

Paris, April 17.—The belief is becoming more and more acute that Italy will make a sudden attack upon Italy as soon as she becomes convinced that the latter country has determined to

intervene in the war, according to a despatch to the *Times* from its correspondent in the Italian capital. This prospect is said to be causing no alarm, however, because of the fact that the Italian forces of Italian troops on the Austrian frontier.

ITALIAN INTERVENTION
GERMANY'S GREAT DREAD

(By Times Special Cable.)

London, April 17.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post* of Rome, a special correspondent of the *Times*, summing up opinions after extensive tour through Italy, sees that the intervention of Italy is the greatest pre-occupation of the day.

The intervention of Italy, he says, will be regarded as the greatest before the Germans

complete failure of German policy, and German military superiority. It means, however, the complete abandonment of Italy by Europe, and war against all, and terms of peace to be made with all, for the sake of the alliance.

"Should Italy intervene," says the correspondent, "she would be the ally of Germany, to-day directed against England, with the turned again, Italy, with the greatest bitterness of which revenge is capable."

THE RUGGED ELM
VIA BERLINGeorge Wild has a Supply for
Householders.

George Wild, chairman of the Works Committee of the Parks Board, is arranging to order 500 elm trees for property-owners throughout Hamilton, to be sold at 50 cents each to anyone desirous to improve the front of their property. "I don't get any order upon it," he said this morning, phrasing this morning, declaring that the trees should be planted, on an average, 35 feet apart.

GAVE HIS GIFT

Small Boy Donated \$5 to the Sol-
diers' Fund.

A little tot, about seven years of age, walked into the City Treasury's office this morning with a five-dollar bill, to give to the soldiers. After a few words of explanation, he was told that he could not give it to the treasurer, as he was not a donor. It was explained to him that the money had been sent to the city by a relative, and that he, a fact which indicates that the rear the year before, the British government had held prisoners in Berlin.

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London, April

GARBLING THE STOUT WOMAN



A NEW garment for the stout woman is always a problem. The stout woman wishes to be in fashion, and yet not one whit does she wish to increase her size. This is, of course, as it should be, if she would be well dressed. The garments pictured all show some advantageous point that aids in accomplishing the stout woman's desire.

Now that full skirts are the rage, the stout woman is, of course, just as desirous of wearing them as is her slender sister. Consequently, a way must be devised in which this fullness can be attained without a springing out of the fullness at the waist line to enlarge the hips and abdomen to an unseemly extent. Such a way is found in the rows of shirring which form a yoke in this battleship-gray gown of pussy-willow taffeta. The shirring is upon cordes and the fit of the skirt is what a modiste would term as "easy." To make such a frock too tight would be to give one's own body a movement to the fullness from springing out and breaking the straight lines, so desirable for the stout woman. The straight bodice is also excellent in its reducing lines. A stout woman should remember that a defined armhole is necessary for her. She may wear a kimono under-

robe, but a sleeveless overblouse is necessary to emphasize the armhole in that case.

The pointed tunic is another clever device for decreasing size. If the wearer is very stout, the tucks shown upon the tunic of the black evening gown may be omitted or lessened in number. The stout woman should never wear a tunic unless it has center and back points duly emphasized. The very stout woman must also draw the shoulders of this gown further up toward the neck, so that the V is less broad and is lengthened, at least in effect. For the extremely stout woman take some of the fullness from the sleeves. The merely stout woman may have a very full skirt, a very full portion of her, in all probability, beautiful waist, and may wear the broad-shouldered V shown. Shirring confines the rather full underskirt at the bottom, so that an elusion of width is there obviated.

It would be impossible to improve upon the lines of the pointed tunic, since it is a walking suit. The jacket is ideal for the woman who has a bit too much flesh. While the coat is boxed, there is just the faintest suggestion (almost imperceptible) of a curve at the waist line. The sleeves are close, but comfortable, and the skirt is of excellent proportions, both jacket and

skirt forming an almost unbroken line from shoulder to skirt hem. The extremely stout woman may dispense with the roll striped collar altogether or reduce its size and change the material to a plain color to match the suit. This model may be made in any dark color. Dark clothing always makes for slenderness.

The bust line is successfully diminished by the crossed surplice continuing into a girdle, and thus eliminating the need for a defined girdle, which latter emphasizes a woman's plumpness. This latter is a nice girdle, but be neither too tight nor too loose to obtain the best results. The skirt may be made with or without the bands of material about the skirt. The large woman who wishes to diminish her height as well as her breadth will do well to retain the bands. The model pictures a dark blue girdle, but the color may be chosen for the lower part of the skirt and plain silk for the upper part. The silk may be continued all the way down if the stripes are not desired. A chiffon underblouse is worn. The overblouse is of silk matching that used in the skirt. Sashed violet is a safe color for the stout woman. Actual purple should be avoided, as should any other conspicuous shade.

Page of News from Overseas

A COLLIER'S VICTORY OVER A SUBMARINE

Captain Bell of the "Thordis" Tells of the Adventure That Made Him Famous—Took His Only Chance and Won

"There captain! Accept heartfelt congratulations to yourself and crew for splendid achievement."

Captain John W. Bell, master of the steamer "Thordis," which rammed a German submarine off Beachy Head, received the above telegram from the London office of the vessel.

The little collier's fate is described as follows in the ship's log:

"While proceeding to Blyth [going with the other ported periscope of submarine on starboard bow. Ordered all hands on deck.] The ported submarine passed over our bow to port beam, then took up position slightly to port or port stern, and then closed the gap to port. It opened on starboard beam. Put helm hard over to starboard, and ran over periscope which lay under the bottom. I did not see submarine after, but saw oil on water."

Captain Bell told how, in a heavy sea, he pulled his little vessel to the right out of the way of the German submarine, and, with his craft full of coal, to "sit down" forefully on the pirate and sent him to the bottom.

"I couldn't get away from the submarine pirate, and we thought the German would ram us. So we had to steer to starboard, hoping to hit her before we were sunk ourselves."

An Admiring Message.

Admiral Sir Edward Egerton, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, sent for Captain Bell to hear about his experiences at first hand. The admiral then sent a message to the admiral congratulating the skipper on his achievement.

"Thank you for the right thing," he said.

Captain Bell and his officers and crew had the good luck that the submarine went straight to the bottom of the Channel, thirty fathoms deep.

"We don't know if she sank or not. If she didn't sink the world is bound to come to the surface, but there was no sign of her except a bit of smoke."

"I realized the danger we were in, and called all hands on deck to be prepared for an imminent attack. The boats were already out."

"I watched the submarine cross our bow, and the next morning we were at a port where we took up a position astern of the 'Thordis.'

"The periscope was visible, and we were in no doubt that she was a submarine."

"It was reded in color, but we could not see whether it was copper or painted red. I should think

it would be four inches in diameter."

While the plume was on the port stern, the crew on the deck saw the wake of a torpedo speeding away from them toward the submarine.

"Lord, she's missed!" cried the chief engineer, George Vetch, who had come up from below to join his mate on deck.

The men expected to hear and feel an explosion, and were ready to jump overboard. But the wake of the torpedo was hard to realize that the submarine, so near the Thordis that one could almost touch it, had actually missed.

The torpedo had travelled well over the side, had actually missed.

It had then turned and come right on the other side in the direction of the shore.

The Captain's Inspiration.

Then Captain Bell had the inspiration:

"I know that if I ported and threw my stern towards her, I could have no chance of getting away, but I must have an interview." "We can only do seven and a half knots in fine weather, and that is not of the slightest use."

"I must start still running, giving the ship some way, so I put my helm hard over to starboard and we stopped right on the port side."

"We all heard and felt the hard crunching of the collision, and the skipper got her."

"She disappeared entirely."

That was the victory of a 280-ton steamer over a German submarine.

Captain Bell believes that not only was the periscope torn clean away, but that his heel crushed the submarine's hull.

The Thordis suffered practically no damage. She tied up in Plymouth, and a court martial sat on her "engagement" which was a long scratch on her port stern.

Captain Bell attributes his escape from the torpedo to the rough weather, which made the light rain fall.

"We were only about 150 feet of water," he said, "and at the time of the attack I was ploughing heavily."

"I have no idea why the torpedo did not go under us."

"It was not my first experience in a submarine," he said, "as master of the Thornaby during the bombardment of Antwerp. We had to clear out to sea, and I did not have to retire fifteen miles to the nearest harbor."

"Our casualties were fifty-two men, and we had to bury twenty-four."

"Twenty-four quarters of coal and were on a bare ridge without a cover."

"I must have been praying for me because I had a marvelous escape."

"Lying down in the dark line the hole in the side, I could see the water coming over the heart, boring a hole right through a bullet in my hand."

"Then I turned and plucked a candle, which they gave me to hold."

"I held it out and saw the candle."

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